





## INTIMATIONS

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for

## FIVE YEARS.

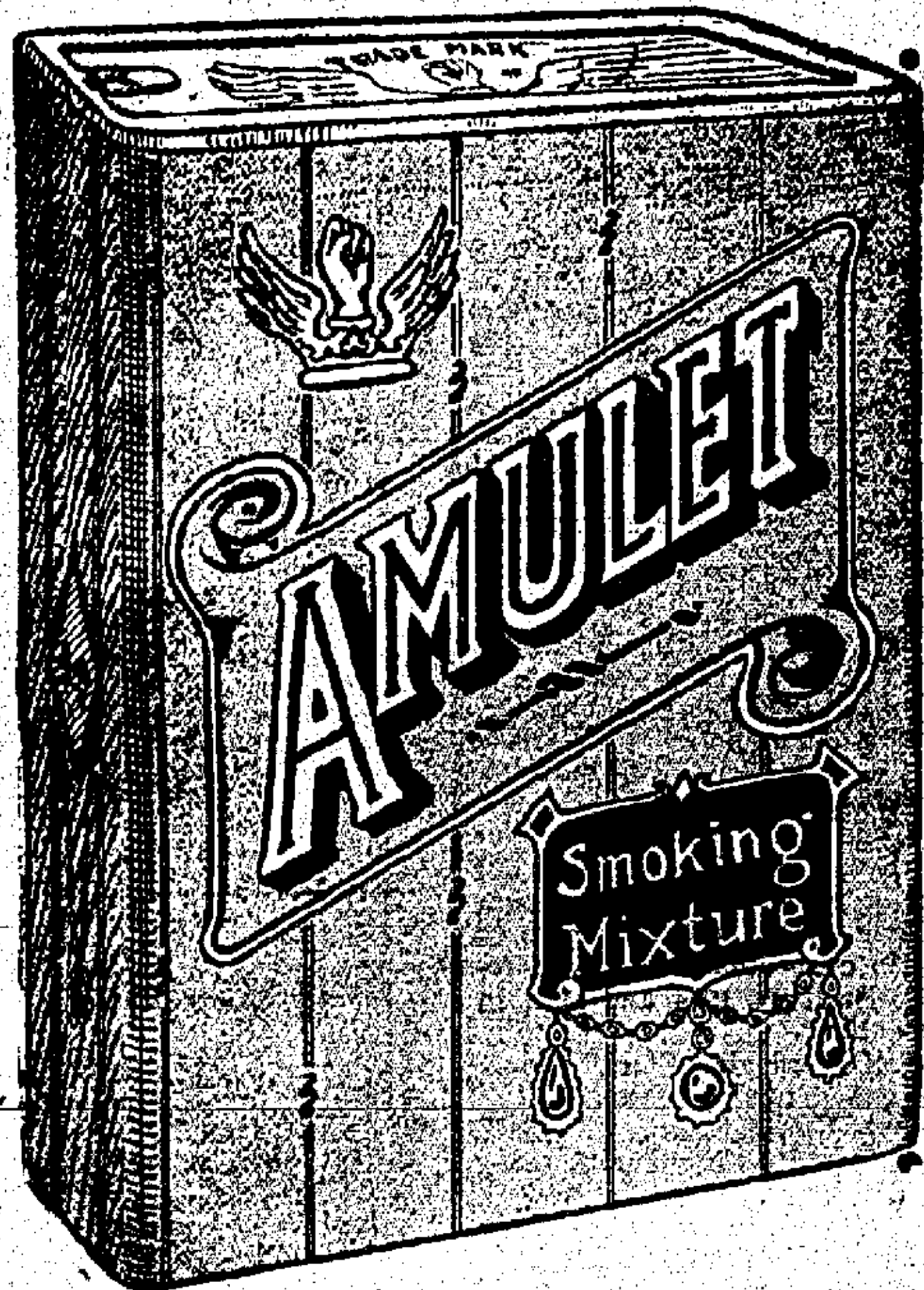
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## MOUTRIE'S.

[29-6]

THE BEST TOBACCO YOU CAN GET  
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## WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1916.

[636]

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108

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

AMERICA'S SHIPPING  
PROBLEM

American papers report some interest-  
ing proceedings of the House Committee  
on Merchant Marine, to which the Govern-  
ment's shipbuilding scheme has been re-  
ferred. The United States have long  
been anxious to have a strong mercantile  
marine of their own, and the present war  
has made that object seem more desirable  
than ever. The circumstances are favour-  
able, for shipping is in great demand and  
likely to remain well employed for a few  
years even after the restoration of peace  
has brought the German tonnage into use  
again. It does not appear, however, that  
the country will accept the absolutely in-  
dispensable condition of cheapness, both  
in construction and in working. The  
Government has brought in a bill which  
would authorise it to build 60 ships and  
work them. So influential a body as the  
New York Chamber of Commerce, how-  
ever, opposes this, and puts forward a  
bill of its own, which relies upon private  
enterprise, but with a Government sub-  
vention to back it.

Both schemes seem to us to be futile.  
If the Government runs only 60 steamers  
they will make very little difference to  
the shipping of other countries, but they  
will probably set a standard of expendi-  
ture which will make the competition of  
privately owned American vessels more  
difficult than ever. Mr. Irving T. Bush  
puts the case thus: He as a shipper  
would object to the Government depriving  
him of ships "by running private in-  
vestments of the ocean and not supply-  
ing him with sufficient Government-owned  
tonnage." That seems to us a fatal  
objection. As for Government subsidies,  
a Boston witness told the Committee he  
had found that a large number of busi-  
ness men are violently opposed to them,  
and object to the proposal to put two  
Cabinet officers on the Shipping Board,  
because it would tend to make the Board  
political, and the representatives of the  
Cabinet, moreover, would not have time  
to attend to the business. He would prob-  
ably have been right if he had gone a  
little farther than this, and said the ten-  
dency would have been to make appoint-  
ments to the ships political, and thus  
destroy what chance there was of a com-  
mercial success being achieved. We  
notice that a representative of the C. W.  
Morris Steamship Company offered to  
lease the Government ships and give the  
Government a clear 8 per cent. upon  
their investment. But in that case how  
much benefit could the American people  
expect to get out of the scheme?  
—*Exchange*.

## DUTCH MERCHANT FLEET.

NO MORE SALES TO FOREIGN OWNERS.

The Minister for Agriculture, Indus-  
try and Commerce, at The Hague has  
sent in his memorandum of reply regard-  
ing the bill to ensure the maintenance of  
a sufficient number of merchant ships for  
the Netherlands by preventing sales  
abroad.

The Minister states that up to August,  
1915, there was no cause for anxiety in  
regard to the Dutch mercantile fleet.  
True, since August, 1914, the number of  
ships over 400 tons gross had fallen off  
from 325 to 318, but the tonnage had  
increased from 1,108,000 to 1,147,000.  
Since August, 1915, there has been an  
unfavourable change. Between August  
24, 1915, and February 10, 1916, our mer-  
cantile fleet was reduced by 31 ships of  
over 400 tons, aggregating 104,000 tons,  
and increased by 12 ships with a tonnage  
of 38,000 tons. This leaves an adverse  
balance of 19 ships and 66,000 tons. Con-  
sidering that the demand for Dutch ships  
has lately been on the increase and that  
the ships mentioned here neither include  
those that have already been bought but  
not delivered, nor the tugs and trawlers,  
of which a considerable number have  
also been sold, it will be clear that there  
is, indeed, good reason to take adequate  
measures. The Minister proposes amend-  
ments intended to tighten up the law,  
and to prevent the loss of ships already  
sold to foreign owners but not yet deliv-  
ered.

## TWO SHIPPING LINES'

PROFITS.

WAR BENEFITS.

Two more shipping companies show how  
largely they have benefited by the war.  
The Gulf line of Greenock, with a capital  
of £250,000, has made a trading profit  
of £208,337 and a net profit after paying  
for repairs of £168,093. These figures  
compare with a £100,000 profit in 1914,  
of £32,128 and a net profit of £29,426,  
and in 1913, a net profit of £65,014. For  
each of the last two years there was a  
dividend of 5 per cent., but for three  
years before that nothing was paid. Now  
it is proposed to pay 20 per cent., put  
£50,000 (the equivalent of 20 per cent.  
more) to the reserve, and increase the  
balance forward from £2,000 or £3,000  
to £26,986, including the sum required  
for the excess profits duty.

The Neptune Steam Navigation Com-  
pany, which, like the allied concern of  
Furness, Withy & Co., has transferred  
its headquarters from the east coast to  
Liverpool, increased its profit in 1915,  
from £73,310 to £146,718. In this case,  
however, it is not proposed to raise the  
dividend of 20 per cent. free of tax,  
which was paid for each of the last two  
years, the directors preferring to increase  
the balance forward from £23,914 to  
£292,335 (the latter sum including pro-  
vision for the excess profits duty), and  
allow £50,000 instead of £40,000 for de-  
preciation, the fleet having been increased  
by two vessels during the year, and it  
may be added by a third last month.  
For control, the shareholders will recall  
that the company's capital was written  
down by nearly one-half in 1905, and  
that the ordinary dividend for the next  
six years only aggregated 12 per cent.  
For the last four years, however, the  
aggregate will be 60 per cent.

A VALHALLA OF BRITISH  
HEROISM.

A TALK TO BRITISH WOMEN.

(BY TWELVE BREX.)

On a radiant day before the war a  
motoring party halted on the top of  
Richmond Hill to enjoy the wonderful  
view.

"What a site," said one of the party,  
"for a new hotel. All that is wanted  
is a syndicate with courage and imagina-  
tion enough to call the housebreakers in  
and sweep away that depressing Victor-  
ian edifice from garret to cellar and then  
build a light and airy palace, with broad  
windows to the river view, a great loggia  
opening to the terrace garden, wide  
balconies to every floor—all London  
would flock again to the Star and  
Garter."

But the woman of the party said: "It's  
the loveliest site in England and it ought  
to be dedicated to some lovely use. When-  
ever I look on this view I remember a  
fair tale of a country that had a view  
like this and whose people decreed that no  
private or commercial ownership should  
claim that fair site. So they built a  
beautiful house on the hill, and furnished  
it with their best craftsmanship; and  
then they dedicated it as a free home for  
ever for the noblest of their nation.  
That's my dream of what ought to be done  
with the Star and Garter."

The dream is coming true. The wonder-  
ful site has been given and dedicated,  
the housebreakers have razed the gloomy  
architecture of the decayed hotel; the  
beautiful house has been designed and its  
architect's drawings are finished. It will  
have broad windows to the most soothing  
and gracious view in England; it will  
have the wide balconies to every floor. It  
already has its staff of devoted helpers  
engaged, people chosen for their efficiency,  
cheerfulness, and tenderness; and, so soon  
as it is built, it will be flung open, as a  
home, a haven, and a place of peace to  
the best and noblest of the sons of Bri-  
tain, the men we owe a debt of tender-  
ness, pity, and love that passes words,  
the soldiers and sailors who have been  
totally disabled by their wounds in battle.  
One thing only is wanted to make the  
dream a reality, the sum of £50,000 for  
the new building and the endowment  
fund.

For the purposes of this hospital for  
permanently disabled soldiers and sailors  
the site and the old building of the Star  
and Garter Hotel have been presented to  
the Queen by the munificence of the Au-  
ctioneers and Estate Agents' Institute.  
Her Majesty has handed over the gift to  
the British Red Cross Society, who have  
undertaken to equip and maintain the  
hospital. The actual cost of the new  
building is to be raised by public sub-  
scriptions. A charming inspiration has  
decided that the main part of this desired  
fund of £50,000—nearly in its purpose  
as far as possible from British women.

People who remember the Star and Gar-  
ter Hotel may ask why it was necessary  
to pull it down and why it could not have  
been adapted. The answer lies in seven  
sentences. The basement was dark and  
badly ventilated. Fireproof floors would  
have had to be put in on five levels.  
Balconies on each floor for the patients'  
beds and chairs would cost thousands of  
pounds. The arrangement of rooms was  
inconvenient. The roof was defective.  
There were no lifts. The cost of altering  
the old building would have been more  
than the cost of a new building.

Thus it was decided to rebuild. Much  
of the material of the old building will  
be available for the new; the architect,  
Mr. Gilbert Scott, has prepared his fine  
plan without fee; the builders have un-  
dertaken to build at a charge of only 10 per  
cent. over actual cost. The present an-  
nex, with its great ball-room (an ideal  
hospital ward) will be retained.

Another question may be asked. The  
disabled men receive pensions of 25s.  
weekly. Why not allow them to go home  
to their cottages and kith and kin? Again  
the answer lies in seven sentences. All  
helpless people have a haunting dread of  
fire. Should fire occur in this projected  
hospital its patients can be wheeled into  
the open street inside of seven minutes.  
Two nurses would be wanted for each man  
in his private home. Special water beds  
of expensive make are imperative. Special  
male attendants are needed. Special  
appliances of all sorts are indispensable.  
Constant companionship is indispensable  
also to a helpless man; there is no spiri-  
tual support to him like the courage and  
example of disabled fellow-sufferers.

There are heights of tragedy, gulfs of  
pity, that—writing this after a visit to  
the sixty-five men already installed on  
Richmond Hill—I might essay to depict.  
Still I would have to leave heights un-  
measured, depths unsounded, and grievous  
things half-expressed. But I am  
writing to women—and every woman has  
swift perceptions to understand the hints  
I can only give here of the plight of these  
heroes.

All these paralysed men have been shot  
through the spine, with the exception of  
one, a sailor, whose back was broken by a  
torpedo explosion on board his ship. The  
first man I saw when Sir Frederick  
Treves took me into the ward on Rich-  
mond Hill was that young sailor, with  
the tan of the sea still on his handsome  
face and the quelling glance of the rover  
man in the bright alert eyes of the rover  
who will rove no more. But all of these  
heroes are young. For us at home they  
offered youth and life. They must lie  
here and never move. Their souls still  
burn with youth's adventures, desires,  
and delights. Their bodies and muscles  
are frozen.

But if there is one place where we can  
give them comfort and balm it is here at  
Richmond. Comfort and balm within  
themselves they indeed possess, and some  
of the almost intolerable pang you feel  
when you behold them is lifted at remem-  
brance of it. An ever-abiding comfort  
shines like a halo above each of those  
pillows. "I offered my uttermost, to life  
(Continued on next column.)"

## THE 9TH SUSSEX.

A MINE EPISODE.

Regimental Sergeant-Major—, who is  
serving on the Western front, but not  
in a Sussex battalion, has written to a  
letter in which he says:—

"The 9th Sussex have had a pretty  
rough time of it. You see ours and the  
Sussex have been relieving each other in  
the same trenches periodically. Well,  
one turn, when the Sussex relieved us,  
we had been having the usual spell, with  
the usual casualties, some days two or  
three, and some days none, and so on;  
but the very night the 9th Sussex relieved  
us the Germans started a big 'strafe',  
and kept it up for four days. When we  
went back it was 'business as usual'.  
The 9th Sussex had quite a heavy  
casualty list; but there is one thing I  
must tell you about them. They did a  
grand piece of work, which made us all  
proud of them and proud to have them  
in our brigade.

"One night the Germans suddenly  
sprang a big mine right on top of their  
front line trench, and they had men flung  
all over the place, some killed, some  
buried, and others temporarily flattened  
out. After the mine went up, about 60  
Germans rushed out. Those of the Sussex  
who were left spotted them, jumped up,  
climbed out of the trench and mud, and,  
with a ringing Sussex cheer, went for  
them. The Germans turned and fled for  
their lives without facing a shot, the  
Sussex got the crater, and that same  
night 'made good', put up wire and  
trenched it, and made that part of the  
line stronger than it was before.

"What about that for a few of Kit-  
chen's chaps!"

"I consider it one of the most marvel-  
lous feats of the war. Can you imagine  
it! Men, taken utterly by surprise like  
that, and nearly blown to kingdom come,  
to do such a thing! I guess there will  
be one or two decorations going among  
that little lot. Tell anyone who wants  
to know that they have reason to be  
proud of the 9th Sussex."

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

EQUIPMENT BOARD NOTICE.

All ranks are required to attend in White  
Uniform, with Shoulder Pads, hel-  
mets and spikes.  
They need not produce blue uniforms or  
blue Shoulder Pads.  
They need not produce any white uniform  
other than that in which they appear  
before the Board.  
Except as above, every man of whatever  
rank will produce every single article  
of equipment which he possesses,  
whether issued by Government or  
privately purchased.

## MOUNTED PATROLS.

All ranks will report at Stables at 5.30  
p.m. sharp on Tuesday, May 16th,  
and Thursday, May 18th, Uniform,  
helmets, spikes, and chains or straps  
down. Absence permitted on medical  
grounds only.

## PROMOTION.

The Hon. C.S.P. has sanctioned the fol-  
lowing promotions in the Ambulance  
Platoon:—  
Sergeant Matthew Wong to be Crown  
Sergeant.  
Sergeant Chan Shiu Tong to be Crown  
Sergeant.

P.C. Wong Tai Kow to be Sergeant.  
P.C. Choa Man Chan to be Sergeant.  
P.C. Lo Kun Yung to be Sergeant.  
P.C. Wong Shu Fan to be Sergeant.

## MAXIM GUNNERS.

Will, unless otherwise ordered, parade  
in uniform with helmets at Central  
Station at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday and 1  
day of each week.  
Musty Sergeant Ford is promoted to  
the rank of Crown Sergeant.

F. O. JERKIN,  
D.S.P. (R.)

itself, and, maimed though I am, I still  
have life to see in the eyes of my country  
men their wordless gratitude." For the  
rest, all that human love and care can  
give them will be given here. The best  
surgeons in England will attend to them,  
the matron of the hospital is the best pro-  
fessional, the staff the finest that can be  
got. The generous public vie in love offer-  
ings. A piano was asked for—four pianos  
came; pictures were asked for—seventeen  
pictures came; flowers were asked for—  
flowers were wanted—a market gardener has  
offered to supply them all the year round;  
books were desired—1,200 came. In that  
glorious site they will be wheeled in their  
beds and chairs to that sunny terrace,  
and before their eyes will be that view  
that has comforted the souls of genera-  
tions of men.

Of hills and dales, and woods and lawns,  
and spires  
And glittering towns, and gilded streams.

They will have concerts, games, and  
church services, the fellowship of each  
other, the visits of the noble, the tender,  
and the lovely of the outer world. Sir  
Frederick Treves has enthusiastically de-  
scribed this Star and Garter Hospital to  
me as "the Soldier's Hampton Court."

At Hampton Court the aged and honour-  
ed of our civilian life are given  
haven and home. The Star and Garter  
Hospital will be something more than  
that; it will be the Valhalla of British  
heroism. In Valhalla rested the gods—  
and gods never fought and suffered more  
than these mortal men.  
Two thousand pounds will endow a bed  
for all time. Eighty pounds will main-  
tain a man for a year. Those who endow  
a room with £2,000 can have it named as  
they like, nominate its patient, and the  
nomination will descend to their heirs for  
ever. Even a gift of a sovereign will  
have its eternal share in that building.  
The offices of the fund are at 21, Old-  
Bond Street, London, and the hon. treas-  
urers are Lady Cowdray and Miss  
Fellowes Robinson.

[This may suggest an idea to the War  
Charities Committee of Hongkong.—Ed.  
H.D.P.]

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

## NOTICE.

1.—Engineer C.—Detail of duties at  
Lymington from 16th to 21st inst. have  
been posted on notice-board at  
Headquarters.

## LEAVE.

2.—No. 1518 Pte. Leigh Bennett is  
granted one year's leave of absence  
from the Colony with effect from  
18th instant.  
No. 1672 Pte. H. Bates is granted one  
year's leave of absence from the  
Colony with effect from the 8th inst.  
No. 1513 Pte. Robinson is granted  
leave of absence from the Colony  
from 16th inst. to 15th June, 1916.

## PARADES.

3.—Parades for to-day.  
7 a.m.—Signalling Section "A" and  
"B" Classes at Headquarters.  
Parades for next week:—  
Monday, 15th instant:—  
7 to 8 a.m.—Signalling Section "C"  
Class at Headquarters.  
6 p.m.—Scouts Co., No. 4 Section:  
Squad Drill and Skirmishing at  
Headquarters.

Tuesday, 16th instant:—  
5.15 p.m.—Right Section M.G. Co.:  
Musketry exercises at Head-  
quarters. Recruits of all units.  
Squad drill at Headquarters  
under Sgt. Major Highy. Stretcher  
bearer Section: Instruction  
at Headquarters.

3.30 p.m.—Signalling Section "A,"  
"B" and "C" Classes at Head-  
quarters. Mounted Section  
H.K.V.C. drill on Polo Ground  
under Staff Sgt. Talbot.

Wednesday, 17th instant:—  
7 a.m.—Signalling Section "C"  
Class at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m.—Civil Service Co. at  
Headquarters.

6 p.m.—Scouts Co., No. 1 Section:  
Squad Drill and Skirmishing at  
Headquarters.

Thursday, 18th instant:—  
5.30 p.m.—Recruits of all units (ex-  
cept Right Section M.G. Co.):  
Squad Drill at Headquarters  
under Sgt. Major Highy. Signalling  
Section "A," "B" and "C"  
Classes at Headquarters. Mounted  
Section H.K.V.C. Drill on  
Polo Ground under Staff Sgt.  
Talbot.

0 p.m.—Scouts Co., No. 2 Section:  
Squad Drill and Skirmishing at  
Headquarters.

Friday, 19th instant:—  
5.30 p.m.—Defenders' Drill at  
Headquarters under Co. Sgt.-  
Major Wiche. Recruits of  
Right Section M.G. Co.: Squad  
Drill at Headquarters. Artillery  
Battery Gun Drill at Gun Club  
Hill. Sgt. Bradley will attend  
H.K. members will parade at 5  
p.m., Star Ferry Wharf, Hong-  
kong, and proceed to Gun Club  
Hill by 5.05 p.m. ferry.

6 p.m.—Scouts Co., No. 3 Section:  
Squad Drill and Skirmishing at  
Headquarters.

Saturday, 20th instant:—  
7 a.m.—Signalling Section "A"  
and "B" Classes at Head-  
quarters.

## DETAIL.

4.—On duty to-night—Left Section  
M.G. Co.  
Next for duty—Right Section M.G.  
Co.

Orderly Officer till 18th inst.—Lieut.  
Wearl.

A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt.,  
Adjutant H.K.V.C.

## VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAREMAN, O.C. H.K.V.C.

## DETAIL.

On duty till the morning of Friday, 19th  
inst.—H.K.V.C.  
Next for duty—"B" Co., H.K.V.C.  
Orderly Officer—Lieut. Blason.

PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26TH INST.  
Monday, 15th instant:—  
Recruits on the Cricket Ground under  
Drill Instructor Sgt. Oxberry at 5.15  
p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Section at Volunteer Head-  
quarters at 5.15 p.m. Uniform to be  
worn.

Machine-Gun Section at Wellington  
Barracks under Instructor Sgt.  
Bowles at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill  
order.

N.C.O. class of instruction on the  
Cricket Ground at 6 p.m. Dress: Clean  
fatigue. Officers will attend.

Tuesday, 16th instant:—  
"A" Co. on the road outside the Law  
Courts at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill  
order.

Mounted Section on the Polo Ground  
at 5.30 p.m. under Instructor Staff  
Sergeant Talbot. Uniform to be  
worn.

Wednesday, 17th instant:—  
Recruits on the Cricket Ground under  
Drill Instructor Sgt. Oxberry at  
5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Section at Volunteer Head-  
quarters at 5.15 p.m. Uniform to be  
worn.

N.C.O. class of instruction on the Crick-  
et Ground at 6 p.m. Dress: Clean  
fatigue. Officers will attend.

Thursday, 18th instant:—  
Machine-Gun Section at Wellington  
Barracks under Instructor Sgt.  
Bowles at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill  
order.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground under  
Drill Instructor Sgt. Oxberry at  
5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Mounted Section on the Polo Ground  
at 5.30 p.m. under Instructor Staff  
Sergeant Talbot. Uniform to be worn.

Friday, 19th instant:—  
"B" Co. Kowloon Dock and Taikeo  
Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.30  
p.m. Remainder on the road outside  
the Law Courts at 5.15 p.m. Dress:  
Drill order.

Signalling Section at Volunteer Head-  
quarters at 5.15 p.m. Uniform to be  
worn.

Saturday, 20th instant, nil.

## REVERSION.

Le-Cpl. S. Kelly reverts to the ranks at  
his own request.

G. K. H. BRUTON, Capt.,  
Adjutant H.K.V.C.







## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

**Large House:** convenient situation, good outlook. Comfortable Rooms, excellent cuisine. Moderate terms.  
Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 13th May, 1916. [699]

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

FROM this date Mr. C. MONTAGUE EDE has been appointed General Manager of the Company and during his absence from the Colony Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager and Sign per Procuration.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
P. H. HOLYOAK,  
Chairman.  
Hongkong, 12th May, 1916. [693]

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 20th May, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1916.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th instant to the 18th instant, both days inclusive.  
PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.,  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 12th May, 1916. [694]

## GREAT SUCCESS!

## THEATRE ROYAL.

HONGKONG.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

A COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

**THE HUMPHREY BISHOP LONDON STAR COY.**  
Present a  
**CONCERT-REVUE**  
INCLUDING  
**THE FAMOUS WEDGWOOD CLASSICS.**  
Direct from the London Palladium.  
Under the Distinguished Patronage of  
H.E. The Governor, Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G.  
Booking at MOUTRIE'S.  
PRICES AS USUAL.  
Hongkong, 12th May, 1916. [654]

## ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL ORGAN RECITAL

MONDAY, MAY 15TH.

AT 5.30 P.M.

Vocalist:

Mrs. W. B. WALKER.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1916. [687]

## CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

## NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the Absence of the Undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Company and Sign per Procuration.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 6th May, 1916. [674]

## G. B. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1916, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shaukiwan Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Regd. No.	Locality.	Runary Measure (Approximate)	Containing in Square Feet	Area in Acres	Used For.
100/101	Shaukiwan Road, West of Shaukiwan Road.	100/101	17,200 (about)	10/101	0/1

Hongkong, 6th May, 1916.

[670]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 20th May, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 29th February, 1916, and electing Directors and Auditors.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th May to the 20th May, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1916. [649]

## THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTEENTH YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, at 11.30 A.M. on MONDAY, the 22nd May, 1916, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1915, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th May to the 22nd May, 1916, both days inclusive.  
THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.,  
W. G. DARBY,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 4th May, 1916. [658]

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of NATHANIEL JOSEPH EDE, late of "OAKHURST," NETLEY ABBEY, in the County of Hants, England, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of The Probates Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 13th day of May, 1916.

Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to A. SHEWAN TOMES & Co., No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, the Administrator of the above Estate, by the above date.  
Dated the 1st day of May, 1916.  
HASTINGS & HASTINGS,  
Solicitors for the Administrator,  
8, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong. [650]

## IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES 1911 AND 1913.

## IN THE MATTER OF THE CHINA &amp; MANILA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. (In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 188 of the Companies Ordinance 1914 that the FINAL WINDING-UP MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidators, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 22nd May, 1916, at 10 o'clock for the purpose of having the account of the Liquidators showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the Property of the Company disposed of, laid before such Meeting and hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators.  
Dated 20th April, 1916.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Liquidators. [662]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after MONDAY, 8th May, 1916, the Offices of THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., will be REMOVED to the Offices of THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANBERRA, LTD., 3, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Chater Road.  
C. PEMBERTON,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 8th May, 1916. [682]

## HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

## REDUCTION IN PRICE.

FROM 1st May, 1916, the Price of Current for Lighting and Fans will be Reduced to 20 cents per unit.  
Discounts will remain as before.  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1916. [648]

## WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT ENGLISH TEACHER for DIODESAY BOYS' SCHOOL.  
Apply to—THE HEADMASTER.  
Hongkong, 10th May, 1916. [684]

## WANTED.

AN experienced ASSISTANT for a Mercantile Firm (Chinese preferred). Qualifications necessary: Good English education, knowledge of shorthand, Typewriting and Book-keeping.  
Good salary and permanent prospects for a competent steady man.  
Apply in own handwriting to—"COMMERCE,"  
Care of "Daily Press" Office,  
Hongkong, 9th May, 1916. [681]

## TO LET.

FURNISHED, a FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, on Mount Park, Wanhsai, for six months. Electric Light and Telephone installed.  
Apply—D. V. STEVENSON,  
Care of DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARBSTON.  
[491]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street).  
Apply to—WILKINSON & GRIST.  
[691]

## TO LET.

SHAMEEN, CANTON.  
COMMODOUS OFFICES and Residential Quarters in Modern Building. Immediate occupation.  
Apply—BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong or Canton. [689]

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOREBANK WEST MAGAZINE GAP.  
Peak for four months from Middle of May.  
Apply—F. M. CRAWFORD,  
Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
[678]

## TO LET.

TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS arranged as Flat with Bathroom, Verandah and every convenience. Can be let separately if desired and board could be arranged.  
Apply—"HARBOR VIEW,"  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[679]

## TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.  
Apply to—CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.  
[622]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Observatory Villas with Tennis Court.  
Apply to—ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,  
14, Des Vaux Road.  
[619]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in Second Floor, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. Reasonable rent.  
Apply to—THE UNION TRADING CO.,  
5, Queen's Buildings.  
[674]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in Princess Building.  
Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Liquidators,  
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.  
[672]

## TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, etc. Vacant 1st November.  
Apply—DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARBSTON.  
[690]

## TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.  
For particulars etc., apply—THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.  
[685]

## TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.  
THE COMMODOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Offices, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMEEN, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.  
Apply to—DAVID BASSEON & Co., Ltd.  
[615]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.  
Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
[67]

## TO LET.

From 1st May.  
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.  
Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
[618]

## TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.  
FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.  
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
Apply—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.  
Alexandra Buildings  
[693]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.  
HOUSE in King's Buildings.  
HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.  
No. 1, HILLSIDE, THE PEAK.  
GODOWNS at Wanhsai.  
Nos. 1 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.  
Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
[672]

## INTIMATION

GIN

SIR ROBERT

BURNETT &amp; CO.'S

OLD TOM

AND DRY.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG AND CHINA.



ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

TELEPHONE 618.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 13TH MAY, 1916.

## DEVELOPMENTS IN HONGKONG.

Among the many surprises of the war that provided by the trade statistics is among the greatest. With the utmost sincerity Mr. NORMAN ANGELL and his followers demonstrated to the public that it would be impossible to continue hostilities in Europe more than a few weeks. That opinion, it is only fair to add, was held by many military as well as financial experts. On the outbreak of war some of the most experienced military men then stationed in this Colony stated definitely that fighting could not continue for six months. There were few, if any, local business men who would have regarded the commercial outlook in Hongkong with anything less than consternation had they known that after twenty-one months of warfare the end would not be in sight. It is the old story of the very great difference between theory and practice. The commercial system of the British Empire proved to be enormously stronger than anyone thought possible. We might compare it to the strength of the floor of a building, which architects might have agreed would not be safe for more than a certain weight of stores, forgetting the possibility of reinforcement. In like manner the political economists did not realise that the credit of Great Britain and the Allies could be reinforced in the manner which is now history. It is no secret that the war has actually brought prosperity to the Colony of Hongkong.

Some business men have suffered; prominent amongst them must be counted those who own newspapers. But others, especially those interested in shipping, have prospered exceedingly. The local shipyards are building vessels which are larger and much more valuable than the most sanguine managers anticipated two years ago. Owing to the remarkable conditions prevailing in Great Britain, the supply of ships is not equal to the

demand, and it appears unlikely that conditions will change for, at any rate, four or five years after the war. If the local yards could obtain in China the raw material for the building of ships, there would be no limit to their activities. They are well-equipped with the most modern machinery and, whatever else may be in doubt about the Chinese, no one can accuse them of being bad workmen. One of the most recent signs of the up-to-date policy of the Kowloon yard has been the arrangement to take electric power from the local supply company. It must be remembered, in these times of shipyard prosperity, that only three or four years ago the prophets of evil easily obtained an audience. People are to be met even now who think that Hongkong has reached the zenith of its prosperity. That is not our own belief. As China develops, the importance of the Colony as an entrepot of trade must increase. Nor is there any reason why industries should not be established in the New Territory. A great deal of pessimism was caused by the great failure of the enterprise known as Rennie's Mills. It is, perhaps, only too easy now to say that the scheme was doomed, but anyone who knows the full story of the enterprise must regard it as an example of how to court disaster. No business enterprise can be expected to succeed unless the fundamental facts are known to the promoters. If experiments must be made it is merely stating the obvious to point out that they should be made on a small scale. Against that one failure, we can set numerous successes, including the long era of prosperity of the Dock Company. It is true that, for a time, the clouds hung overhead, but the causes are well-known, and if we review its history we find that the enterprise has been most profitable to its shareholders as well as very beneficial to the Colony. There are opportunities to-day for new ventures to commence, perhaps, in a small way and grow into large concerns. For example, sugar is made in the Colony, fruit is fairly abundant, and there is no apparent reason why experiments should not be made in connection with jam-making. It is almost certain that if the sugar factories were not already established people would declare it impossible to do that which is actually being done. Changes, it must be remembered, take place rapidly in these days. Probably very few people fifty years ago would have ventured to foretell the state of development to which Hongkong and Shanghai have attained. The northern port has been more successful in certain industrial ventures than our own Colony, but that need not discourage us. London became a great port before it grew to rank as a large manufacturing centre. To-day the variety of the industries of London is amazing. It is, perhaps, dangerous to attempt to prophesy in these unsettled times, but there seems every reason for confidence in the future prosperity of Hongkong. Though competition for business in the Far East is keener than ever and is likely to increase the rewards of success, also, are greater to-day than ever before.

A verdict of death from natural causes was returned by the jury at an inquest on the body of a Chinese prisoner at the Gaol, who died from cerebral thrombosis. The man was convicted of house-breaking in June, 1911, and sent to prison for seven years. The inquiry was before the Coroner (Mr. F. A. Hazeland) and Messrs. F. W. White, F. S. Ford, and B. M. Cormack (jury).  
At the public auction sale on the 9th inst. of a small quantity of "Three Castles" Cigarettes in patent tins of fifty, the sum of \$339.90 was realised in excess of the usual wholesale price. A cheque for this amount has accordingly been sent by the British-American Tobacco Company, Limited, to Mr. W. A. Dowley, treasurer of the Hongkong Cigarette and Tobacco Fund. Mr. H. A. Lammet gave his services as auctioneer gratuitously.  
The death of Mr. Samuel Gilliland, of Messrs. Adamson, Gilliland & Co., was announced by cable from London on the 2nd inst. (says the Straits Times). The deceased came to Singapore in 1857 and was appointed manager of the Borneo Co. at Bangkok, and in 1869 he was managing the business in Singapore. In 1862, along with Mr. A. T. Carmichael, of the Chartered Bank, he started the movement for the Saturday half-holiday, and the following year figured on a committee which started the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company with a capital of \$125,000. In 1865 he was on a committee which established the Singapore Insurance Company, Ltd., and two years later he became a partner in the firm of Gilliland, Wood & Co., which was started in 1867.

## THE TONG SHUN CASE.

## APPEAL DISMISSED.

Judgment was given yesterday in the appeal against the decision of the Chief Justice, setting aside a mortgage from one Tong Shun to the appellants (defendants). The Appeal Court was composed of Sir Haviland de Saumarez (H.B.M. Chief Judge in China), and Mr. Justice Gompertz.

The appeal was on the law and on matters of mixed law and fact. There was no dispute on the main facts so far as the oral evidence—which was very little—was concerned, but the appellants said that the Chief Justice made a mistake in the law. He had gone wrong in this case in law and had arrived at wrong deductions on points called in the case "mixed fact and law." The facts of the case, as outlined in the Chief Justice's judgment were, in brief, that in 1909 plaintiff decided to invest money in landed property in Hongkong, and with this object remitted the sum of \$58,000 to a clansman of his described in the action as his nephew, though this was not the correct description of his relationship as far as English genealogy was concerned. The clansman purchased in September of that year a certain property in Bouhami Strand. He executed the assignment in the name Tong Shun, and made no mention of the fact to the vendors or their representatives whether he was acting as principal or agent. The nephew himself also went under the name Tong Shun, and on subsequent dates executed certain mortgages on the property, also in the name Tong Shun, which were apparently paid off and reassignment taken. On December 11th he executed a mortgage in favour of the defendants to secure the sum of \$12,000, and he again signed in the name Tong Shun. The mortgages held that Tong Shun was not the plaintiff at all, but that Tong Shun the nephew was. The uncle, who had lived in America for many years, and sent the money from that country, had no knowledge of the latter mortgage until the spring of 1914, and the action was brought by him to set it aside. His lordship, in his judgment, found that the Tong Shun, the grantee named in the deed, was the plaintiff, and not the nephew.

The judgment of Sir Haviland de Saumarez, which was read by Mr. H. A. Nisbet (Registrar) dealt exclusively with law and concluded—"I come to the conclusion that the appeal must be allowed, but as this opinion differs from that of the Puisne Judge the judgment of the Court below must stand."

Mr. Justice Gompertz delivered a very lengthy judgment, and held that the appeal should be dismissed, with no costs of the appeal.

Mr. G. C. Alabaster, who appeared for Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., representing the appellant defendant, intimated that the appeal would be referred to the Privy Council.

Mr. Potter, for the defendant, opposed the application for a stay, and also raised the question of costs.

It was agreed to discuss these points in Chambers.

It may be of interest to note that in an appeal case where the two judges differ, the judgment of the judge who agrees with the original judgment shall be held to be the decision of the Court of Appeal, and the original judgment stands.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

2 p.m., May 12th.  
Cyclone or typhoon Pacific Ocean, about halfway between the Mariana Islands and Luzon, moving north.  
Warning: Depression northern part China Sea, advancing westward.

## BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

You are very careful in your purchases to see that, if possible, all your goods are of British manufacture, as besides supporting home industries, you know you are getting the best.

But what about your Cigarettes? Are you as particular about them? WESTMINSTER "SPECIALS" are expertly made by hand, by a British Company in London.

They cost \$1.25 for a tin of 50 and are equal to any of the higher priced Egyptian Cigarettes.

"SPECIALS" are now packed in round tins, which ensure their arriving in perfect condition.

Manufactured by—WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO., LTD., LONDON.

[Adv.]

[672]



# THE WAR.

## FRENCH TACTICS AT VERDUN.

INTERESTING SEQUELS TO IRISH REVOLT.

GERMANY AND "SUSSEX" OUTRAGE.

RUSSIANS NEARING BAGDAD.

ENEMY TRANSPORT SUNK.

### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### LULL IN GERMAN ACTIVITIES.

PARIS, May 10th.  
3.35 p.m.

A communiqué states:—There has been an appreciable slackening in the German activities in the Verdun region. There have been French minor successes elsewhere.

#### HEIGHTS OF THE MEUSE.

ANOTHER STRONG ENEMY  
ATTACK BROKEN.

PARIS, May 11th.  
1.29 a.m.

The evening communiqué says:—On the left bank of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, the Germans strongly attacked in the vicinity of Hill 287, but were completely repulsed, leaving prisoners.

A minor French attack, on the slopes west of Mort Homme, captured a portion of a German trench, with a number of prisoners and two maxims.

#### HOW GERMAN ATTACKS ARE MET AT VERDUN.

REPEATED EFFORTS SECURE NO TACTICAL ADVANTAGE.

PARIS, May 11th.  
1.55 p.m.

A semi-official statement explains the methods adopted by the French in meeting the German attacks at Verdun. It says that under a deluge of large shells the French yield at small parts of the first line, then, as soon as the storm has passed, infantry rush forward and recapture them.

The enemy is incapable of holding the torn up ground, of which his bombardment enables him to effect a precarious occupation, and any attempt at further advance is broken against formidable obstacles.

There is a growing discrepancy between the efficiency of the enemy's heavy artillery and the strength of his infantry. Consequently his repeated attacks bring him no tactical advantage, but only ever-growing losses, as in warfare of this kind the attack inevitably exhausts itself more than the defence.

The enemy's persistency gives no reason for alarm, but rather the reverse.

#### MINING ACTIVITY.

LONDON, May 11th.

A British communiqué says:—There has been mining activity at Fricourt, Souchez, Bullich, and Cuinchy, but the situation is unchanged.

There was reciprocal artillery activity at Maricourt, Souchez, Picotin, and St. Elé.

Our artillery bombarded enemy positions at Boiselle, south of Messines.

### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### RUSSIANS PURSUING TURKS DOWNHILL.

ENEMY HEADING FOR TIGRIS VALLEY.

PETROGRAD, May 11th.

The Russians have overcome the mountain difficulties, and, advancing downhill, are pursuing the Turks, who are heading for the Tigris Valley. The military authorities, however, anticipate strenuous resistance at the strong fortifications of Khanikin, where the Turks have been heavily reinforced.

[Khanikin is about 95 miles north-east of Bagdad, close to the Persian frontier, on the road to Kermanshah.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### PROGRESS OF THE RUSSIANS.

PETROGRAD, May 11th.

A communiqué says:—The Russians have occupied Kasrishin, in the direction of Bagdad, and took the Turkish reserve munitions and provisions. We pursued the enemy and captured three guns.

#### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ENEMY TRANSPORT SUNK.

ROME, May 11th.

A French submarine sank an enemy transport, laden with war material, in the lower Adriatic.

#### THE LOST "CYMRIC."

ALL RULES OF WARFARE  
BROKEN.

LONDON, May 11th.

Survivors from the *Cymric* emphasise that the German submarine commander broke all the rules of warfare, even those Germany herself had laid down. The survivors were left in a rough sea in open boats, almost without prospect of rescue. A very gallant deed was that of the Captain and the wireless operator, who returned to the sinking liner, despatched a message for help, and awaited an answer, being throughout in the utmost danger.

#### ANOTHER "VICTIM" TO TORPEDO.

The steamer *Dolphin* has been sunk.

#### "A DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT," PIRATE THOUGHT "SUSSEX" WAS A WARSHIP.

WASHINGTON, May 10th.

Mr. Gerard has intimated to the Government that a fresh Note from Germany is about to be sent which intimates that the Commander of the German submarine which torpedoed the *Sussex* had been punished, and offers reparation.

LATER.  
The German Note regarding the *Sussex* declares that, while the submarine commander acted in the *bona-fide* belief that he was facing a warship when he torpedoed the *Sussex*, nevertheless he formed his judgment too hastily, and did not act in strict accordance with his instructions. Therefore the Note admits frankly that the assurances given the United States were not adhered to in this instance, and expresses sincere regret at the "deplorable accident." It says the commander has been "appropriately punished," and offers an indemnity to the injured Americans.

GENERAL.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]  
ARREST OF LIEBKNECHT.  
REICHSTAG DECLINES TO RELEASE HIM.  
AMSTERDAM, May 11th.  
The Business Committee of the Reichstag declined a Socialist's motion asking for the release of Dr. Liebknecht and the postponement of his trial on a charge of inciting the crowd at the demonstration at Potsdam on the 1st May.

#### CENTRES OF ENEMY SUPPLY SEIZED.

ROME, May 11th.

The Italians have occupied Marsa Morea and Marsa Burdi-Suliman, on the coast of Cyrenaica, on the Egyptian frontier. Both places were centres of supply for hostile submarines and for the despatch of contraband into the interior.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE IRISH REVOLT.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY  
APPOINTED.

LONDON, May 10th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that the Commission of Inquiry into the outbreak in Ireland would be composed of Lord Hardinge of Penshurst (Chairman), Mr. Justice Shearman, and Sir McKenzie Chalmers. It would inquire into the causes of the outbreak, and the conduct and degree of responsibility of the civil and military authorities.

Mr. Redmond said he regretted that the investigation could not have a wider scope.

#### ALLEGED HIGH-HANDED ACTION.

AN IRRESPONSIBLE OFFICER'S ACT.

LONDON, May 10th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith referred to the case of the journalist Skellington, who, it was alleged, had been shot at Dublin without trial.

Mr. Asquith said the matter was now being investigated. The officer concerned had been arrested, and would be court-martialled. It was apparently the act of an irresponsible officer.

The Premier added, regarding alleged cases concerning two other journalists at the same time, said that the same procedure would be pursued. He emphasised that the Military Authorities had neither responsibility for nor knowledge of these occurrences.

#### LORD WIMBORNE RESIGNS.

LONDON, May 10th.

Lord Wimborne (Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland) has resigned.

The Duke of Devonshire, besides Lord Derby, is mentioned as the possible successor to Lord Wimborne. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. H. J. Tennant (now Under-Secretary for War) is the latest nominee for the Irish Secretaryship.

#### NATIONALIST PARTY'S APPEAL.

LONDON, May 11th.

The Nationalist Party appeals to the people of Ireland to support the Constitutional movement which has accomplished so much for Ireland during the last fifteen years, and warns the people that the alternative is futile revolution and anarchy.

#### TRIAL OF SIR ROGER CASEMENT.

LONDON, May 11th.

Sir Roger Casement is to stand his trial on Monday.

#### NEED FOR MORE TONNAGE. SPECIAL FINANCIAL FACILITIES ASKED.

LONDON, May 11th.

Sir Owen Phillips, in a speech, said that British shipping losses owing to submarines had been less than 5 per cent. per annum till the 30th April. He emphasised our urgent need was for more, and still more, merchantmen, which, owing to the high prices, could only be secured by an immense outlay of capital. Hence capital needed special facilities in the shape of modified taxation, or otherwise.

#### WHAT MANCHESTER SAYS TO-DAY.

EXCLUSION OF ENEMIES FROM TRADE.

LONDON, May 11th.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution expressing the necessity of excluding our enemies from trading after the war with the Empire, and the desirability of preferential and reciprocal trading relations between all parts of the Empire, and, as far as possible, with the Allies.

#### INDIA AND THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 11th.

In the House of Commons Mr. A. Chamberlain, in reply to Sir J. D. Rees, said that India would not be represented at the Paris Conference.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### AUSTRALIA'S WAR EXPENDITURE.

A STRIKING ANNOUNCEMENT.

MELBOURNE, May 10th.

"The time has arrived when Australia should furnish its own war expenditure, if not to lend money to the Imperial Government." This striking announcement was made by the Hon. Mr. W. G. Higgs, in his Budget. He added that the wealth of Australia was estimated at £1,000,000,000, and the income at £200,000,000. Nevertheless, there was urgent need for economy. It was estimated that the receipts for the coming year would be £60,000,000, the expenditure £76,000,000. No further export of gold would be allowed during the war. Defence expenditure for the year would be £70,000,000.

#### EXPORT-TAX ON TEA.

LONDON, May 11th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that the new export tax would apply to the unshipped balance of last season's Indian tea crops. He had not thought it necessary to make any representation to Mr. McKenna regarding the imposition of a corresponding import-tax in the United Kingdom on tea from other countries.

#### CORRESPONDENCE. COLONIAL REFORMATION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, I have just been reading in a London journal an article suggesting that some far-reaching administrative and legal reforms which the writer refers to should be introduced into Great Britain at the termination of the war. After the perusal of this interesting contribution, it occurred to me that if there is any place in the Empire where certain reforms are most urgently required it is in this small Crown Colony of Hongkong.

Amongst such reforms I would advocate the following:

- (1) Amendment of the land laws and the introduction of registration of absolute titles.
- (2) Abolition of imprisonment for debt.
- (3) Public flogging for all persons convicted of crimes by violence; this to include convicted snatches.
- (4) That persons convicted by magistrates should have the right of an easy appeal to the Supreme Court, and that the cost of such appeal should be assimilated to that in vogue in the Straits Settlements, where the cost is five dollars for a copy of the magisterial notes.
- (5) The introduction of the Indian Penal Code.
- (6) The passing of an Ordinance dealing with Divorce, with equal rights, and that a continuous residence (say) for a period of five years should be sufficient to constitute a domicile.
- (7) The appointment of an extra Puisne Judge.
- (8) The abolition of the Sanitary Board and the establishment of a Municipal Commission with commissioners to be elected by the public.
- (9) The increase of the Legislative Council officially and unofficially, and that the two orthodox bishops and their successors be members of Council.
- (10) The appointment of a British Resident for the New Territories with a seat on the Council.
- (11) The distinction between the Bar and the Solicitors' professions should be discontinued and the two branches merged. In the alternative, the increase of the jurisdiction of the Summary Court to five thousand dollars.
- (12) Increase the Revenue by say—(a) Imposition of a Poll-tax, (b) An Inhabited-House duty, (c) *Ad valorem* stamp duties on the claims brought in the Supreme Court.

Some reforms on these lines would, no doubt, be beneficial.—Yours, etc.,  
E.M.T.  
Hongkong, 12th May, 1916.

#### LONDON STAR COMPANY.

H.E. the Governor attended last night's performance at the Theatre Royal of the Humphrey Bishop London Star Company. The talented artists' efforts evoked much enthusiasm, and recalls were frequent. The Company has not yet, however, been accorded the measure of patronage it undoubtedly deserves, and it is to be hoped that at to-night's performance there will be an attendance more worthy of the high standard of the Company's talent.

#### HONGKONG VOLLEY BALL LEAGUE.

At the last meeting of the League Committee, it was decided to form an Open League. Any group of Volley Ball players may form a team and enter the

League or they may represent a club, or other institution or school.—Business men, school boys, schoolmasters, old boys, etc., may play. There are to be no restrictions except that each team must pay an entrance fee of \$5 and that a player must play for one team only. Teams will be limited to 12 men each.

Three Volley Ball Courts will be available for League matches at Queen's College, St. Paul's College, and the Chinese Y.M.C.A.

Entries should be sent in to the Secretary, Chinese Y.M.C.A., not later than the 17th May. Play will begin on 1st June.

#### BULGARIAN TENSION WITH RUMANIA.

THE DOBRUDJA AS BAIT.

GERMANS ON THE FRONTIER.

For some time past (says *The Times*)

correspondent in the Balkan Peninsula) a distinct tension in the relations between Rumania and Bulgaria has been noticeable. Means have been found, according to an informant of unquestionable authority, to encourage Tsar Ferdinand to believe that the reconquest of the portion of the Dobrudja taken from Bulgaria in 1913, if not the whole of that region, will soon be practicable, and the Bulgarian ruler, who has never forgiven the Rumanian invasion of that year, has been induced to accept this programme.

The time is approaching when the Bulgarian soldiers, who are, for the most part, small landowners, will insist on returning home for the harvest—already 25 per cent. of them have received furlough for the spring sowing—and a few Bulgarians are disposed to help Austria to possess herself of Salonika, the new plan of the redemption of the lost Bulgarian territory must be adopted in order to induce these peasant proprietors to remain with the colours. At the Nish interview Ferdinand sounded the Kaiser in regard to the proposal, but failed to obtain the latter's concurrence. The Kaiser at that time was considerably irritated by the Rumanian sale of wheat to Great Britain, but nevertheless he refused to sanction the project of compelling Rumania to depart from her attitude of neutrality.

Bulgaria's Rumanian frontier, as I learn from another informant, has latterly been guarded largely by German troops in order to prevent a conflict. At Shumla alone 40,000 German troops are assembled under General Kravner. The preservation of the peace, however, is rendered more difficult owing to the chauvinism of the higher Bulgarian officers of the *loyal entourage*, who spread rumours among the rank and file and even in the hospitals that Rumania is preparing a campaign for the purpose of appropriating Rustchuk and Varna.

The greater part of the Rumanian Press comments strongly upon the dispatch of large Bulgarian forces, stated to be six divisions strong, for the purpose, it alleges, of attacking the Dobrudja, and also dwells upon what it considers the clearly hostile sentiments expressed against Rumania by the Bulgarian Press with a view to revenge for the Treaty of Bukarest.

Public opinion is also much excited over the machinations of M. Radef, the Bulgarian Minister in Bukarest, who is accused of having stirred up agitation in the new Rumanian Dobrudja. The recall of the Minister is insistently demanded by the Rumanian papers.

The Rumanian Press points out the duplicity of Bulgaria in concluding an alliance with Turkey on April 16th, 1915, while continuing *pourparlers* with the *Entente* Powers, and then trying to treat with Rumania while making sure that Turkey would attack Rumania in the event of Rumania concluding an agreement with the Quadruple *Entente*.

The Rumanian Government has drawn the attention of the *Entente* Cabinets to the real sentiments of Bulgaria. In view of the undisguised military preparations of Bulgaria on the Rumanian frontiers, M. Bratiano's Government is taking the necessary military measures. There is reason to believe that no matter what may occur in the course of the war between the Great Powers, Rumania, unless she be attacked, will endeavour to maintain a policy of neutrality throughout the spring and summer.

The prospect of a growing scarcity of foodstuffs in Bulgaria during the coming months and the consequent popular discontent which may spread to the Army have evidently caused much concern to the Government, and may be judged from the stringent measures now adopted for the purpose of keeping the population aloof from all contact with foreigners. Among these are the new regulations in regard to foreigners travelling in the country, and the new restrictions imposed upon the sojourn of aliens in Bulgaria. A rigorous Press censorship further shields the population from contagion with outside influences. The sentences of imprisonment for life, recently passed upon some members of the Russian Party under M. Danoff are calculated to inspire a wholesome fear among recalcitrant politicians.

#### MADE IN GERMANY.

ENEMY GOODS ON SALE IN ENGLAND.

LOOKSNESS OF THE BLOCKADE.

A special correspondent of the *Evening Standard* writes:—

It is more than a little ironical to find that, at the very moment when the Government is proclaiming a new trade war against the enemy, our markets should have been subjected to a further invasion by cheap and nasty German goods, the purchase of which goes directly to enrich our foes.

For months past rumour has been busy with the matter. In shipping circles it has been confidently asserted that the German dumper had again stolen a march upon our traders. The very looseness with which the blockade has been administered rendered this possible. Obviously, the many ships that we allowed to carry goods to Germany, via neutrals, were not turned empty away. More than probably they carried enemy goods on their return voyage.

Recently I directed attention in these columns to the ironical fact that the woolen materials for the ladies' summer coats, to be worn doubtless by the sweethearts and wives of our soldiers this season in the tennis courts, had a certain "honeycombed back," which stamped them to those in the know as made in Germany. These goods came to us, and were allowed by the Government to come to us, through the medium of the United States. That is in itself sufficiently depressing, but it is not by any means the worst feature of the situation; for there remains the sterling fact that so recently as January last our blockaded enemy was actually sending goods for our consumption and drawing from us revenue in exchange.

There is the clearest possible evidence of this. If we turn to the Board of Trade returns for January, 1916, it will be found that we imported from the land of the Hun 130 cwt. of paper not on reels, 210 cwt. paper for packing; 5273 worth instruments and apparatus; 325 tons of girders, beams, joists, and pillars; and 1,439 gallons of wine in casks and bottles; this from a country now engaging us in the most deadly struggle of our whole history. These, it may be said, are but trifling quantities, but it is very significant indeed that, while German exports direct to Great Britain have shrunk to small proportions, those of her neighbouring neutrals have increased to an amazing extent.

RIBBONS AND MOUTH-ORGANS.  
In 1913 Germany sent us 2,460,000 worth of ribbon made from silk and cotton, and in 1915 only 2113 worth; but Switzerland, which in 1913 sent us 2,415,575 worth of this ribbon, sent us in 1915 2712,137 worth. In other words, while importations from Germany fell by £480,890, those from Switzerland rose by nearly £300,000. Now it is almost incredible that Switzerland could thus almost double her output of ribbon in the course of twelve short months, and the inference that the increase came in reality from Germany is almost irresistible. In that case we are still buying ribbons from Germany to the tune of hundreds of thousands of pounds, and unless we take drastic steps to the contrary we shall be doing so in increasing quantities during the coming year.

As with ribbons, so with other goods. In 1914 we purchased huge quantities from Germany of many goods, of flash lamps, brushes, mouth-organs, and kindred cheap goods. They are still reaching us; reaching us through the neutral countries in quantities that are still considerable. It is next to impossible that these same neutrals could have suddenly transplanted these industries to within their own borders, and it is quite impossible to resist the reflection that the goods are still being made in Germany and shipped hither from neutral ports. Just, in fact, as these same astute neutrals, whose rights our Foreign Office are so anxious to protect, act as "cover" for Germany on receiving goods, so they help her by transmitting these products of her industry back again to the world's markets. Germany's power of resistance is thus doubly prolonged, and the failure of the blockade helps not merely to equip Germany with the raw materials of war, but enables her to provide against that deadly financial paralysis which must spell disaster to a nation at war. Again let me say, there is abundant evidence of this. Evidence that, as it comes from official sources, must be held to convict the Government.

CHOCOLATES AND SHOES.  
Recently Mr. Runciman laid it down definitely that imported chocolates were to be admitted into this country provided that their German ingredients—sugar in this case—did not exceed 25 per cent. of the value of the goods. It is not very comforting to reflect that of every shilling we spend on our children's chocolates threepence goes to help the Hun, and the idea that a blockade can exist, under these circumstances, is too ludicrous to require discussion. But this enemy tribute of 25 per cent. does not apply only to sweets. In some other commodities it is even suggested that the proportion is far higher. The *Shoe and Leather Record*, an authoritative trade journal, suggests that as regards boots and shoes the allowance is far more liberal. "We have not heard," says the paper, "that the Board of the Trade have provided for the examination of imported shoes for that purpose or that any arrangement exists under which the proportion of leather of enemy origin is required to be declared by the exporters of such goods."

In January the British imports of shoes from U.S.A. and Switzerland were valued at nearly £100,000. "It is startling to learn," says our contemporary, "that of this amount £25,000 may have found its way into the pockets of leather producers in Germany, and that our deadly enemy may benefit to that extent with the sanction of our own Government." It is nearly a year since Mr. Asquith solemnly announced that steps would be taken to prevent goods either arriving at or leaving Germany.







[illegible]







## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG PROPOSED SAILING Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and effecting the quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong S.S. "JESERIC" About 5th June.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON ... "CITY OF LINCOLN" ... On 4th June.  
LONDON & SWANSEA ... "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... On 22nd June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

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Hongkong, 11th April, 1916.

GENERAL AGENTS

104

## C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

BANGKOK ... "QUARTER" ... On 13th May, Noon.  
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ... "CHINUA" ... On 16th May, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"  
MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "CHINUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."  
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG," maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.  
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1916.

TELEPHONE 36.

AGENTS.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING  
"HAICHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... WED. DAY, 17th May, at 2 P.M.  
"HAICHING" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... FRIDAY, 19th May, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1916.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

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S.S. "SHIPALA," 5,900 tons, Captain J. H. (Galley, will be despatched  
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The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation, for Passengers and are fitted  
with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, 13th May, 1916.

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TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &amp;c.

Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave Hongkong Noon Friday	Connecting Mail Str. from COLOMBO	Due at MARSEILLES 1916	Due at LONDON 1916
NANKIN	May 19	KARMALA	June 19	June 26
NOVARA	June 16	MOREA	July 3	July 10
NAGOYA	June 16	KEYBER	July 17	July 24
NYANZA	June 30	Through Steamer	July 31	Aug. 7
NELLORE	July 14	Through Steamer	Aug. 14	Aug. 21
NANKIN	July 28	Through Steamer	Aug. 28	Sept. 4
SOMALI	Aug. 11	KAISAR-I-HIND	Sept. 11	Sept. 18

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

NYANZA	TUESDAY, 30th May.
NAGOYA	SATURDAY, 3rd June.
NELLORE	SATURDAY, 17th June.
NANKIN	SATURDAY, 1st July.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.  
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.  
† Shanghai only.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transhipment) STEAMERS  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO  
AND PORT SAID.  
CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at MARSEILLES, if calling about	Due at LONDON about
NOVARA	Aug. 16	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 29

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.  
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Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
E. V. D. PARR,  
Acting Superintendent.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	KAGA MARU Capt. Tozawa	15,800	THURSDAY, 25th May, at Noon
	KAMO MARU Capt. Shimizu	16,000	TUESDAY, 7th June, at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. T. Kuroki	12,400	TUESDAY, 16th May, at 4 P.M.
	YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Shimizu	12,800	WED. DAY, 7th June, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	AKI MARU Capt. I. Ishikawa	12,800	TUESDAY, 16th May, at 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU Capt. Miyake	12,500	TUESDAY, 13th June, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK	TENSHIN MARU Capt. Yamashita	8,000	SATURDAY, 27th May
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	RANGOON MARU Capt. Hori	8,000	MONDAY, 22nd May
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU Capt. Higo	10,000	SATURDAY, 12th May
MOJI and KOBE	YETOROKU MARU Capt. K. Ogura	8,500	SATURDAY, 20th May
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KASHIMA MARU Capt. Tabata	21,000	SATURDAY, 27th May, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	KATORI MARU Capt. B. Kon	21,000	THURSDAY, 18th May, at 10 A.M.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 650.	To London 2nd Single Yen 430.
Return 975.	Return 660.
To London via New York	Montreal 266.180.
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle	1st Single 230.
To Sydney, 1st Single 240.	To Melbourne, 1st Single 241.
1st Return 472.	1st Return 473.16.
To Yokohama, 1st Return 125.	To Kobe, 1st Return 125.
2nd 80.	2nd 80.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, TOUR No. 1 £112.8. TOUR No. 2 £111.17.

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VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000 — 14 knots	TUES, 16th May Noon.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUES, 16th May 10.30 A.M.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED, 31st May Noon.
DAIREN MARU	9,000 — 12 knots	SATUR, 3rd June Noon.
JINYO MARU	8,000 — 12 knots	MON, 26th June Noon.
PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES, 4th July 10.30 A.M.
KWANTO MARU	8,000 — 12 knots	SATUR, 8th July Noon.
KIYO MARU	17,800 — 14 knots	TUES, 11th July Noon.
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES, 18th July Noon.

† Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.  
† Proceeding to South American Ports.  
\* Cargo only.  
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ANDRE LEBON ... On or about 17th May.

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"CANADA MARU" ... T. Suruga ... FRIDAY, 26th May, at 3 P.M.

"TACOMA MARU" ... T. Hamada ... MONDAY, 13th June, at 3 P.M.

† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. \* Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

## BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

"LUZON MARU" ... SATURDAY, 3rd June, at 7 A.M.

## FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAISO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 14th May, at Noon.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 21st May, at Noon.

"SOSHU MARU" ... WED. DAY, 24th May, at 9 A.M.

† Proceeding to Anping and Takao.

\* Proceeding to Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip Wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,

MANAGER,

No. 1, Queen's Building,

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TEL. Nos 744 and 745.

## THE EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	10th June	On 2nd June, 11 A.M.
EMPIRE		On 1st July, 11 A.M.

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The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, carrying a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are supplied with Electric Light, Hot and Cold Water, and a fully qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.  
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